NOTE IV.

DESCRIPTION OF THREE NEW HELOTA-SPECIES FROM INSULINDE

BY

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Helota Magdalenae, nov. spec. ♂ and ♀.

Very closely allied to *Helota ocellata* Rits., from Java, and strongly resembling this species, but of a more dark green colour and the posterior pair of yellow elytral spots placed between the 3rd and 6th striae, in *ocellata* between the 3rd and 7th. The anterior pair is placed in both species between the 4th and 7th striae. In the new species the yellow elytral spots are smaller than in *ocellata* and the distance between the spots on the same elytron is larger.

Length 8—8$^1/_2$ mm. — Above metallic green, brightest along the margins of the elytra; the anterior angles of the pronotum fulvous, this colour more or less continued along the lateral margins of the pronotum; the antennae piceous, the two basal joints and the club fulvous, the basal joint with a metallic green hue; the yellow elytral spots surrounded with purplish. — Underneath reddish testaceous; the head, the elytral epipleurae, the tip of the femora and the tibiae bright metallic green, the tarsi piceous with a metallic green hue.

The head closely punctured, the punctures small, somewhat larger and more distantly placed in the middle between the eyes.

The prothorax broader than long, slightly narrowing towards the front margin which is slightly curved backwards, making the lateral angles somewhat protruding; the base deeply bisinuate, the lateral angles acute, the median lobe rounded; the uppersurface regularly densely punctured, with an almost impunctate streak along the middle, especially on the basal half; the lateral margins finely crenulated. The scutellum strongly transverse, glossy and impunctate.

The elytra each with 10 rows of punctures which become larger and deeper towards the sides, making the interstices narrower; the interstices most delicately punctured, the 4th and following often with a few larger punctures. The anterior pair of yellow spots are placed between the 4th and 7th, the posterior pair between the 3rd and 6th striae.

♂. The apices of the elytra are almost conjointly rounded, the sutural angles blunt; the middle portion of the metasternum is exceedingly finely pubescent [1]); the apical ventral segment is broadly truncate posteriorly and provided with a large, well-defined, finely pubescent semicircular impression, which is as broad as the truncation and touches the apical margin of the foregoing segment; the anterior tibiae are strongly curved in their apical half.

♀. The apices of the elytra are pointed and slightly dehiscent; the middle-portion of the metasternum is not pubescent; the apical ventral segment is flat, regularly rounded posteriorly; the anterior tibiae are very faintly curved.

Hab. Sumatra: Mana Riang (Palembang), 2 ♂♂ and 1♀ in the collection of Mr. René Oberthür (types), 1♂ and 1♀ in that of the Leyden Museum. — Borneo: Kuching (Sarawak), 1 ♂ in the Sarawak Museum; Mt. Kina Balu, 1 ♀ in the collection of Mr. René Oberthür.

Helota Grouvellei, nov. spec. ♀.

Superficially resembling *Helota ocellata* Rits., but easily distinguished from that species by the dark bronze green colour of the upper surface and by the differently coloured

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1) This pubescent spot is also present in the ♂ of *Helota ocellata* Rits.

tibiae: in *ocellata* the tibiae are bright metallic green or golden, in the new species the tibiae are pitchy rufous or pitchy, with a faint bronze hue. As to the position of the flavous elytral spots, in one of the two specimens before me (that of Sukabumi) both pairs are evidently placed between the 3rd and 7th striae, in the other specimen (that from Mt. Kawie) the spots of the anterior pair do not touch the 3rd stria.

Length 8—$8^1/_2$ mm. — Above dark bronze green, the lateral margins of the pronotum fulvous; the antennae piceous, the two basal joints rufous, the base of the joints of the club fulvous. — Underneath reddish testaceous; the head, the elytral epipleurae and the tip of the femora dark bronze green, the tibiae pitchy rufous or pitchy with a faint bronze hue, the tarsi pitchy.

The head densely punctured, the punctures very small on the narrowed front portion, much larger and more distantly placed in the middle between the eyes.

The prothorax broader than long, slightly narrowing in faintly curved lines towards the front margin which is slightly curved backwards, making the lateral angles somewhat protruding; the base deeply bisinuate, the lateral angles acute, the median lobe rounded. The upper surface regularly densely covered with large punctures which become somewhat smaller towards the middle and leaving a space in front of the scutellum impunctate. The scutellum is strongly transverse, glossy and impunctate.

The elytra each with 10 rows of punctures which become larger towards the sides; the interstices delicately punctured; the flavous elytral spots situated between the 3rd and 7th striae (in one of my two specimens those of the anterior pair do not touch the 3rd stria); the apices are bluntly pointed, dehiscent at the suture.

The apical ventral segment is very broadly rounded posteriorly. The anterior tibiae are slightly curved and very distinctly punctured, the intermediate and posterior ones more sparsely punctured.

Hab. Java: Sukabumi (2000') and Mt. Kawie. — Two female specimens, that from Sukabumi (the type of the species) in the collection of Mr. René Oberthür, that from Mt. Kawie in the collection of the Leyden Museum.

Helota Marthae, nov. spec. ♂.

This is the third immaculate asiatic species with which I am acquainted. The two other species are: *Helota immaculata* Rits. from Burma and British Bhotan and *Helota Bouchardi* Rits. from Sumatra. The new species differs from both by the uniformly coloured uppersurface, the entire pronotum having the same metallic greenish blue colour as the head and elytra. From *Bouchardi* it differs moreover by its narrow and more parallel shape, in which it better agrees with *immaculata*, but it is still narrower.

Length 7 mm. — Narrow and elongate, parallel-sided. Uppersurface shining, of a metallic greenish blue colour; the antennae pitchy brown, the two basal joints somewhat brighter. Underneath reddish testaceous, the tip of the abdomen infuscate and the head dark steelblue; the elytral epipleurae dark fuscous, with a strong metallic hue; the coxae and femora reddish testaceous, the tip of the latter metallic green; the tibiae are metallic green along the outside, dark pitchy along the inside; the tarsi are dark pitchy.

The head is rather distantly punctured, the punctures on the narrowed front portion smaller and closer together.

The prothorax transversely quadrate, the sides consequently parallel; the uppersurface rather regularly remotely punctured, the punctures along the middle smaller; the lateral margins narrowly flattened, the outer edge finely raised, not distinctly crenulate; the front margin nearly straight, the lateral angles rounded, not protruding; the base bisinuate, the lateral angles acute, short, the median lobe subtruncate. The scutellum transverse, broadly heartshaped, glossy and impunctate.

The elytra parallel-sided, rather narrowly conjointly rounded at the apex, the lateral margins from just behind the shoulders narrowly flattened; each elytron with 10 regular rows of relatively large punctures; the interstices faintly convex, covered with a most delicate punctuation.

The sides of sterna and abdomen are distinctly punctured, those of the latter however very minutely. The apical ventral segment is broadly subtruncate posteriorly and provided with a faint depression which is almost inconspicuously punctate and pubescent. The tibiae are very distinctly punctate; those of the anterior pair of legs are very strongly curved at some distance before the apex.

Hab. West Java: Sukabumi, 2000′. — The described male-specimen is in the collection of Mr. René Oberthür.

In Vol. XXXI of the „Notes" (p. 181) I published a Synopsis of the *Helota*-species from Insulinde at that time known to me. The publication of three new species necessitates a modification of that division of my Synopsis (*b*, on p. 182 l. c.) which includes those species that have the „pronotum more finely and evenly punctured, without raised patches." It ought to be changed as follows:

A. Elytra with four flavous spots.
†. Prosternum unicolorous.
§. Prosternum dark bronze . . *Candezei* Rits.
§§. Prosternum fulvous.
•. Anterior portion of the sides of pronotum fulvous.
×. Tibiae bright metallic green or golden.
*. Posterior elytral spots between the 3rd and 7th striae . . . . *ocellata* Rits.
**. Posterior elytral spots between the 3rd and 6th striae . . . . *Magdalenae* Rits.
××. Tibiae pitchy rufous or pitchy *Grouvellei* Rits.

    ••. Anterior portion of the sides of pronotum coloured like the disk. . . . *sumbawensis* Rits

  ††. Prosternum fulvous in the middle, lateral portions bronze green. . *brevis* Rits.

B. Elytra without flavous spots, entirely metallic.

  ». Pronotum pale testaceous laterally . . . . *Bouchardi* Rits.

  »». Pronotum uniformly metallic greenish blue . . . . *Marthae* Rits.

Leyden Museum, 13 June 1910.